

REMARKS

The Office Action mailed March 16, 2010, has been carefully reviewed and the foregoing A

ment and following remarks have been made in consequence thereof.

Claims 1-27 are now pending in this application. Claims 1-9 have been withdrawn. Claims 10-27 stand rejected.

The rejection of Claims 10, 13, 14, 17-19, 22, 23, 26, and 27 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Publication No. 2001/0032109 to Gonyea et al. (hereinafter referred to as "Gonyea") in view of U.S. Publication No. 2002/0016655 to Joao et al. (hereinafter referred to as "Joao"), further in view of U.S. Publication No. 2002/0161533 to Uegaki and U.S. Publication No. 2001/0054022 to Louie et al. (hereinafter referred to as "Louie"), and further in view of U.S. Publication No. 2003/0097288 to Shimomura et al. (hereinafter referred to as "Shimomura") is respectfully traversed.

Gonyea describes a system 28 for use in predicting a maintenance schedule 64 and associated maintenance costs 66 for future service events to be performed on a product 38. A plurality of components 34 and sub-components 36 are included in each product 38. System 28 includes a local computer 10 that is coupled to a server computer 15 via a network 13. Computer 15 is also coupled to a database 26 for the storage and retrieval of data relating to predicting maintenance schedules 64 and costs 66. Specifically, system 28 predicts maintenance schedules 64 and costs 66 of future service events of each product 38. Operating condition data 50 is input into system 28 by the owner of a product 32. Data 50 includes the actual time each product 32 is in use and the details of the operating environment. Alternatively, the operating conditions data 50 may include forecasted values that may be used for estimation purposes. Notably, Gonyea does not describe nor suggest a server system that receives, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjusts a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part.

Joao describes an apparatus 100 that includes a user communication device or computer 20 that is associated with a user, owner, or operator of a vehicle. The owner or operator can post a request for repair services, maintenance services, servicing services, parts, equipment, components, and/or accessories for the vehicle. The information can include, for example, the types and/or kinds of services needed, price(s) willing to be paid, and conditions for engaging the user, owner, or operator. Notably, Joao does not describe nor suggest a server system that receives, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjusts a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part.

Uegaki describes a system that includes a personal computer ("PC") 20 for use in recognizing damaged parts in a vehicle involved in an accident. A control unit 5a in PC 20 receives image data 51 for the car model associated with the damaged vehicle. Image data 51 is displayed on a screen 50. A user marks a damaged area and impact force on the screen 50 using an input device 2, such as a keyboard. Control unit 5a then determines the location and degree of damage of each damaged part. A main storage device 6 of PC 20 includes a data module 6b that stores vehicle part prices and service costs for use in replacing or repairing the parts. Control unit 5a calculates a cost of repair of the damaged vehicle by integrating the prices of parts and services needed to fix each damaged part. Data module 6b may also store a ranking of the condition of available parts, such as "new" or "used." Notably, Uegaki does not describe nor suggest a server system that receives, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjusts a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part.

Louie describes a loan syndication tracking and managing system 68. A user accesses the system via a user interface 10 that is coupled to an application server 20 and a reports server 22. Application server 20 accesses a network file server 12, an SNA gateway 14, and a fax server 16. SNA gateway 14 enables application server 20 to access a central mainframe 32. Fax server 16 includes a modem 18 that is used to send correspondence via a telephone network 28. Central mainframe 32 accesses a central database 30 and provides database information to application server 20 via SNA gateway 14. Application server 20 also accesses a relational database 26 within database server 24. Syndication loan management system 68 records and tracks information related to a portfolio of loans and/or business transactions, an associated syndicate manager 44, a plurality of investors 48, and a borrower

66. System 68 provides a reporting 82 function that enables a user to access and modify reports located on a reports server 22. Notably, Louie does not describe nor suggest a server system that receives, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjusts a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part.

Shimomura describes an inspection schedule management support apparatus 1 is configured such that when part replacement is required as inspection type, basic data includes identification information on a replacement part, and for each device to be inspected, when part replacement is required as an inspection type, inspection schedule data 1060 includes identification information on a replacement part. The inspection schedule management support apparatus 1 includes parts order request means for each device to be inspected indicated by the inspection schedule data 1060 of the plant equipment stored in the inspection schedule database 1060, when (inspection for) part replacement is required as an inspection type of the device, preparing a parts order request for supplying a part specified by the identification information by an estimated inspection start date of the device, and transmitting the parts order request to a predetermined terminal (the terminal of a parts supplier, etc.) connected to the parts order request means through a network, and a parts order request database for storing the parts order request for each device to be inspected indicated by the inspection schedule data of the plant equipment, the parts order request being prepared by the parts order request means. Notably, Shimomura does not describe nor suggest a server system that receives, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjusts a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part.

Claim 10 recites a network based system for maintaining at least one component, wherein the system comprises “a client system . . . a centralized database for storing information . . . a server system configured to be coupled to said client system and said database, said server system further configured to . . . receive, at the database, component operational history data and component inspection data from a user for a pre-identified component . . . receive, from the user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part....”

No combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, and Shimomura describes nor suggests a network based system for maintaining at least one component as is recited in Claim 10. More specifically, no combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, and Shimomura describes nor suggests a server system that receives, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjusts a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part. Rather, as acknowledged by the Examiner, because none of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, and Louie describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on that user input, adjust a quantity of input entries, Shimomura was relied upon as allegedly describing this feature. However, Applicants respectfully disagree. Shimomura merely describes that a parts order request is prepared by a parts order request means based on each device to be inspected when part replacement is required as an inspection type of a device, and preparing the parts order request for supplying a part specified by identification information by an estimated inspection start date of the device. However, nowhere does Shimomura describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part (emphasis added). Rather, Shimomura merely describes preparing a parts order request based on a start date of a device and when part replacement is required.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 10 is patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, and Shimomura.

Claims 13, 14, 17, and 18 depend from independent Claim 10. When the recitations of Claims 13, 14, 17, and 18 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 10, Applicants respectfully submit that dependent Claims 13, 14, 17, and 18 likewise are patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, and Shimomura.

Claim 19 recites a computer program embodied on a computer readable medium for maintaining at least one component, the program comprising a code segment that receives, at a database, component operational history data and component inspection data from a user for a pre-identified component and “receives, at the database, a customer expectation of contingency fees and service prices from a user . . . receives, from the user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for

each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part....”

No combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, and Shimomura describes nor suggests a computer program embodied on a computer readable medium for maintaining at least one component as is recited in Claim 19. More specifically, no combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, and Shimomura describes nor suggests a program configured to receive, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part. Rather, as acknowledged by the Examiner, because none of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, and Louie describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on that user input, adjust a quantity of input entries, Shimomura was relied upon as allegedly describing this feature. However, Applicants respectfully disagree. Shimomura merely describes that a parts order request is prepared by a parts order request means based on each device to be inspected when part replacement is required as an inspection type of a device, and preparing the parts order request for supplying a part specified by identification information by an estimated inspection start date of the device. However, nowhere does Shimomura describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part (emphasis added). Rather, Shimomura merely describes preparing a parts order request based on a start date of a device and when part replacement is required.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 19 is patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, and Shimomura.

Claims 22, 23, 26, and 27 depend from independent Claim 19. When the recitations of Claims 22, 23, 26, and 27 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 19, Applicants respectfully submit that dependent Claims 22, 23, 26, and 27 likewise are patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, and Shimomura.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 10, 13, 14, 17-19, 22, 23, 26, and 27 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 11 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gonyea in view of Joao, further in view of Uegaki, Louie, and Shimomura, and further in view of U.S. Pub. No. 2002/20059269 to McQuown et al. (hereinafter referred to as "McQuown") is respectfully traversed.

Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki and Louie are described above.

McQuown describes a portable unit 14 that is used to service a locomotive 12 parked at a railroad service yard 13. Repair, maintenance, and diagnostic information is wirelessly exchanged between portable unit 14 and a remotely located monitoring and diagnostic service center ("MDSC") 20. A technician troubleshooting locomotive 12 uses portable unit 14 to access on-board monitoring data from locomotive 12, transmit it to MDSC 20, and receive from MDSC 20, a repair recommendation and information required to make the repair. In addition, a parts-ordering module 58 includes an on-line ordering system that enables portable unit 14 to order parts for inventory or for a specific repair. Parts-ordering module 58 provides access for portable unit 14 to on-line catalogs issued by suppliers of locomotive components. Notably, McQuown does not describe nor suggest a server system that receives, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjusts a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part.

Claim 11 depends from independent Claim 10, which is recited above.

No combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, and McQuown describes nor suggests a network based system for maintaining at least one component as is recited in Claim 10. More specifically, no combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, and McQuown describes nor suggests a server system configured to receive, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part. Rather, as acknowledged by the Examiner, because none of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, and Louie describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on that user input, adjust a quantity of input entries, Shimomura was relied upon as allegedly describing this feature. However, Applicants respectfully disagree. Shimomura merely describes that a parts order request is prepared by a parts order request means based on each device to be inspected when part

replacement is required as an inspection type of a device, and preparing the parts order request for supplying a part specified by identification information by an estimated inspection start date of the device. However, nowhere does Shimomura describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part (emphasis added). Rather, Shimomura merely describes preparing a parts order request based on a start date of a device and when part replacement is required. Further, McQuown merely describes remotely ordering repair parts from a supplier's on-line catalog and thus does not remedy the deficiencies of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, and Shimomura in describing or rendering obvious the features of Claim 10.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 10 is patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, and McQuown.

When the recitations of Claim 11 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 10, Applicants submit that dependent Claim 11 likewise is patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, and McQuown.

Claim 20 depends from independent Claim 19, which is recited above.

No combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, and McQuown describes nor suggests a computer program embodied on a computer readable medium for maintaining at least one component as is recited in Claim 19. More specifically, no combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, and McQuown describes nor suggests a program configured to receive, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part. Rather, as acknowledged by the Examiner, because none of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, and Louie describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on that user input, adjust a quantity of input entries, Shimomura was relied upon as allegedly describing this feature. However, Applicants respectfully disagree. Shimomura merely describes that a parts order request is prepared by a parts order request means based on each device to be inspected when part replacement is required as an inspection type of a device, and preparing the parts order request for supplying a part specified by identification information by an estimated inspection start date of the device. However, nowhere does

Shimomura describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part (emphasis added). Rather, Shimomura merely describes preparing a parts order request based on a start date of a device and when part replacement is required. Further, McQuown merely describes remotely ordering repair parts from a supplier's on-line catalog and thus does not remedy the deficiencies of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, and Shimomura in describing or rendering obvious the features of Claim 19.

When the recitations of Claim 20 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 19, Applicants submit that dependent Claim 20 likewise is patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, and McQuown.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 11 and 20 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 12 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gonyea in view of Joao, further in view of Uegaki, Louie, and Shimomura, and further in view of U.S. Publication No. 2001/0014868 to Herz et al. (hereinafter referred to as "Herz") and JP 2002-149861 to Tsunoda et al. (hereinafter referred to as "Tsunoda") is respectfully traversed.

Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura are described above.

Herz describes a system 100 for use in automatically determining customized prices and promotions for individual shoppers or types of shoppers. Herz recites that a "standard approach is to advertise a high list price, but to furnish discount coupons to selected customers." (See Herz, paragraph [0279].) System 100 uses a computer network to provide selected customers with electronic analogs to such discount coupons. Notably, Herz does not describe nor suggest a server system that receives, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjusts a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part.

Tsunoda describes a commodity sales method and system. In Tsunoda, "a discount price is calculated and presented to the continuously ordering customers to urge them to early perform the replacement of the commodity or parts and the supply of expendable supplies."

("Solution" at lines 15-18.) Notably, Tsunoda does not describe nor suggest a server system that receives, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part.

Claim 12 depends from independent Claim 10, which is recited above.

No combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, Herz, and Tsunoda describes nor suggests a network based system for maintaining at least one component as is recited in Claim 10. More specifically, no combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, Herz, and Tsunoda describes nor suggests a server system configured to receive, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part. Rather, as acknowledged by the Examiner none of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, and Louie describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on that user input, adjust a quantity of input entries, and relies on Shimomura as allegedly describing this feature. Applicants respectfully disagree. Shimomura merely describes that a parts order request is prepared by a parts order request means based on each device to be inspected when part replacement is required as an inspection type of a device, and preparing the parts order request for supplying a part specified by identification information by an estimated inspection start date of the device. However, nowhere does Shimomura describe or suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part (emphasis added). Rather, Shimomura merely describes preparing a parts order request based on a start date of a device and when part replacement is required. Further, Herz describes advertising a high list price for an item, but furnishing discount coupons to selected customers, and Tsunoda describes calculating and presenting a discount price to customers to entice the customers into purchasing commodities, parts, or supplies.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 10 is patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, Herz and Tsunoda.

When the recitations of Claim 12 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 10, Applicants submit that dependent Claim 12 likewise is patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, Herz and Tsunoda.

Claim 21 depends from independent Claim 19, which is recited above.

No combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, Herz and Tsunoda describes nor suggests a computer program embodied on a computer readable medium for maintaining at least one component as is recited in Claim 19. More specifically, no combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, Herz and Tsunoda. describes nor suggests a program configured to receive, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part. Rather, as acknowledged by the Examiner, because none of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, and Louie describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on that user input, adjust a quantity of input entries, Shimomura was relied upon as allegedly describing this feature. However, Applicants respectfully disagree. Shimomura merely describes that a parts order request is prepared by a parts order request means based on each device to be inspected when part replacement is required as an inspection type of a device, and preparing the parts order request for supplying a part specified by identification information by an estimated inspection start date of the device. However, nowhere does Shimomura describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part (emphasis added). Rather, Shimomura merely describes preparing a parts order request based on a start date of a device and when part replacement is required. Further, Herz describes advertising a high list price for an item, but furnishing discount coupons to selected customers, and Tsunoda describes calculating and presenting a discount price to customers to entice the customers into purchasing commodities, parts, or supplies.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 19 is patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, Herz and Tsunoda.

When the recitations of Claim 21 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 19, Applicants submit that dependent Claim 21 likewise is patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, Herz and Tsunoda.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 12 and 21 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 15 and 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gonyea in view of Joao, further in view of Uegaki, Louie, and Shimomura, and further in view of U.S. Publication No. 2003/0084019 to Woodmansee (hereinafter referred to as "Woodmansee") is respectfully traversed.

Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, and Shimomura are described above.

Woodmansee describes a process for lifetime tracking of serialized parts. The process uses a part life database 10 that includes a configuration table 12, an operations table 14, a part condition table 16, and a financial table 18. A gas turbine engine 20 is monitored 22 during operation. The monitoring data is compared 24 to prescribed repair limits, and an engine operator plans 26 the next service outage using the data. The operator shuts down 32 gas turbine engine 20, and life-limited parts are removed and inspected 34. Repairable parts are repaired 40 at a repair facility, reusable parts are returned 38 to inventory, and unusable parts are scrapped 42. Scrapping 42 of parts triggers an order 44 of new parts from a manufacturer's inventory 46. The operator updates 48 the part condition table 16 with the condition of each part inspected 34. Notably, Woodmansee does not describe nor suggest a server system that receives, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjusts a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part.

Claim 15 depends from independent Claim 10, which is recited above.

No combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, and Woodmansee describes nor suggests a network based system for maintaining at least one component as is recited in Claim 10. More specifically, no combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, and Woodmansee describes nor suggests a server system configured to receive, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair

work for each component part. Rather, as acknowledged by the Examiner, because none of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, and Louie describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on that user input, adjust a quantity of input entries, Shimomura was relied upon as allegedly describing this feature. However, Applicants respectfully disagree. Shimomura merely describes that a parts order request is prepared by a parts order request means based on each device to be inspected when part replacement is required as an inspection type of a device, and preparing the parts order request for supplying a part specified by identification information by an estimated inspection start date of the device. However, nowhere does Shimomura describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part (emphasis added). Rather, Shimomura merely describes preparing a parts order request based on a start date of a device and when part replacement is required. Further, Woodmansee merely describes a process of tracking and monitoring parts of a gas turbine.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 10 is patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, and Woodmansee.

When the recitations of Claim 15 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 10, Applicants submit that dependent Claim 15 likewise is patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, and Woodmansee.

Claim 24 depends from independent Claim 19, which is recited above.

No combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, and Woodmansee describes nor suggests a computer program embodied on a computer readable medium for maintaining at least one component as is recited in Claim 19. More specifically, no combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, and Woodmansee describes nor suggests a program configured to receive, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part. Rather, as acknowledged by the Examiner, because none of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, and Louie describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and

based on that user input, adjust a quantity of input entries, Shimomura was relied upon as allegedly describing this feature. However, Applicants respectfully disagree. Shimomura merely describes that a parts order request is prepared by a parts order request means based on each device to be inspected when part replacement is required as an inspection type of a device, and preparing the parts order request for supplying a part specified by identification information by an estimated inspection start date of the device. However, nowhere does Shimomura describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part (emphasis added). Rather, Shimomura merely describes preparing a parts order request based on a start date of a device and when part replacement is required. Further, Woodmansee merely describes a process of tracking and monitoring parts of a gas turbine.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 19 is patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, and Woodmansee.

When the recitations of Claim 24 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 19, Applicants submit that dependent Claim 24 likewise is patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, and Woodmansee.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 15 and 24 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 16 and 25 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gonyea in view of Joao, further in view of Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, and Woodmansee, and further in view of the Examiner's Official Notice is respectfully traversed.

Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, and Woodmansee are described above.

The Official Notice included at page 10 of the Office Action merely states that "prompting a user to enter data is old and well known in the art of database management." However, even in light of the Official Notice, the combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, Woodmansee, and the Official Notice does not describe nor suggest dependent Claims 16 and 25.

Claim 16 depends from independent Claim 10, which is recited above.

No combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, Woodmansee, and the Official Notice describes nor suggests a network based system for maintaining at least one component as is recited in Claim 10. More specifically, no combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, Woodmansee, and the Official Notice describes nor suggests a server system configured to receive, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part. Rather, as acknowledged by the Examiner, because none of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, and Louie describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on that user input, adjust a quantity of input entries, Shimomura was relied upon as allegedly describing this feature. However, Applicants respectfully disagree. Shimomura merely describes that a parts order request is prepared by a parts order request means based on each device to be inspected when part replacement is required as an inspection type of a device, and preparing the parts order request for supplying a part specified by identification information by an estimated inspection start date of the device. However, nowhere does Shimomura describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part (emphasis added). Rather, Shimomura merely describes preparing a parts order request based on a start date of a device and when part replacement is required. Further, Woodmansee merely describes a process of tracking and monitoring parts of a gas turbine, and the Official Notice merely describes prompting a user to enter data.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 10 is patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, Woodmansee, and Official Notice.

When the recitations of Claim 16 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 10, Applicants respectfully submit that dependent Claim 16 likewise is patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, Woodmansee, and Official Notice.

Claim 25 depends from independent Claim 19, which is recited above.

No combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, Woodmansee, and Official Notice describes nor suggests a computer program embodied on a computer readable medium for maintaining at least one component as is recited in Claim 19. More specifically, no combination of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, Woodmansee, and Official Notice describes nor suggests a program configured to receive, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part. Rather, as acknowledged by the Examiner, because none of Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, and Louie describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on that user input, adjust a quantity of input entries, Shimomura was relied upon as allegedly describing this feature. However, Applicants respectfully disagree. Shimomura merely describes that a parts order request is prepared by a parts order request means based on each device to be inspected when part replacement is required as an inspection type of a device, and preparing the parts order request for supplying a part specified by identification information by an estimated inspection start date of the device. However, nowhere does Shimomura describe nor suggest receiving, from a user, a number of inspection intervals for component parts, and based on the number of inspection intervals for each component part, adjust a quantity of input entries for repair work for each component part (emphasis added). Rather, Shimomura merely describes preparing a parts order request based on a start date of a device and when part replacement is required. Further, Woodmansee merely describes a process of tracking and monitoring parts of a gas turbine, and the Official Notice merely describes prompting a user to enter data.

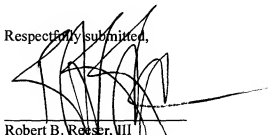
Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 19 is patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, Woodmansee, and Official Notice.

When the recitations of Claim 25 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 19, Applicants respectfully submit that dependent Claim 25 likewise is patentable over Gonyea, Joao, Uegaki, Louie, Shimomura, Woodmansee, and Official Notice.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 16 and 25 be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing amendment and remarks, all the claims now active in this application are believed to be in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and favorable action is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Roeser, III', is written over a horizontal line.

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